PINE TREE STATE

Speaks Its Opinion on the Issues of the Campaign.

REPUBLICANS SWEEP THERE HEAVILY

Latest Figures Indicate That It Will Be 48,000—Good Weather for Voting Closes a Campaign That Was Most Vigorously Prosecuted—The Ticket That Won.

Portland, Me., Sept. 15.—Votes of 275 towns give Powers (Rep.) 48,744; Frank, 39,641; Clifford, 541; scattering, 2,341. Powers's plurality, 8,823. At this rate the plurality for Powers will reach 50,000 and is estimated at this writing. In all of the congressional districts the Republicans are elected by largely increased majorities.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 15.—[illegible] went —— —— for Governor Kent, was the cry many years ago in this state. Well, Maine has done it again, this time for Governor Powers. Secretary Beane, of the Democratic state committee, concedes the election of the Republican ticket by over 40,000 majority. To the Associated Press he said: "I am satisfied Powers' majority will be over 40,000. It is much greater than I expected. I have nothing to say of the result."

Result by the Latest Returns.

According to the latest returns the plurality for Powers (Rep.) for governor, will be over 45,000 and probably in the neighborhood of 48,000. Reed is re-elected to the house by over 10,000 plurality. The returns show a majority of about 10,000 for Dingley, over 12,000 for Milliken and practically the same for Boutelle in the Fourth district. In the state legislature the Democrats will apparently have less than half a dozen of the representatives in the house, and not one in the senate. As anticipated the Republicans polled a tremendous vote and secured many Democratic ballots. On the other hand many disaffected Democrats remained at home and only a few voted for the nominee of the gold standard wing. The Populist and Prohibitionist votes have been received from only a few towns, but it is evident that neither party polled as large a vote as two years ago.

Names of the State Leaders.

The successful candidate for governor is the Hon. Llewellyn Powers, of Houlton, Republican. The nominees of the other parties were: Hon. Melvin P. Frank, of Portland, Democrat; Luther C. Bateman, of Auburn, Populist; Ammi S. Ladd, of Calais, Prohibition, and Hon. William Henry Clifford, of Portland, gold Democrat.

From early morning it looked as if rain would fall, but it did not and about 4 o'clock the sun came out bright. Everywhere [illegible] polls the organization of [illegible]ans was evident in the [illegible] displayed in getting [illegible] the earliest possible hour. Scores of [illegible]as and carriages were in commission to carry the old and lame voters to the polling places and many persons from other states also came home to vote.

Democratic Organization Not Good.

The Democratic organization was not nearly as good. There were only a few local contests to arouse factional feuds and order was preserved at the polls throughout the state without much difficulty. The campaign was the most interesting that Maine has seen in twenty years, if ever in her history. It has presented the unique feature of son arrayed against father, in the case of the Hon. Harold Sewall, of Bath, who took the stump to argue against the principles of Hon. Arthur Sewall, the Democratic nominee for vice president. But in all the strife and contention the contest was remarkably free from personalities.

Venezuelan Correspondence.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Additional correspondence between Great Britain and the United States on the Venezuelan question has been put into print and will shortly be made public. It relates solely to the question of settled districts, and consists of a communication from Lord Salisbury in which he further insists that territory already occupied by British citizens should be exempt from consideration by an arbitration tribunal, and a reply from Secretary Olney. In the latter note Secretary Olney asks Lord Salisbury to state whether occupancy alone gives settler clear title to the property upon which he is located, and if so what length of time should elapse to give him such title.

Populists Notify Bryan.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 15.—The Populist notification committee yesterday sent to W. J. Bryan a letter notifying him that he had been nominated for president of the United States by their national convention. It states in brief that he was nominated because of his fearless advocacy of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and because "it was thought also that the observance of a patriotic duty required a union of all reform forces and the convention took the liberty without soliciting or consulting you of placing your name before the people as its standard bearer."

Ex-Senator Payne Is Dead.

Cleveland, Sept. 10.—Ex-United States Senator Henry B. Payne died at 9 a. m. yesterday at his home, in this city. His death was due to a stroke of paralysis with which he was stricken a few days ago. Only a son and daughter were at his bedside when he died, they being the sole surviving members of his family. The ex-senator was 86 years of age and has until recently taken an active part in the management of his extensive business affairs. He was one of the wealthiest citizens of the city and leaves a vast estate worth many millions of dollars.

Bryan's Letter of Acceptance.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 10.—W. J. Bryan has, in addition to his speech of acceptance in Madison Square garden, New York city, sent to the chairman of the Democratic notification committee of the national convention at Chicago, a letter formally accepting the nomination offered him. The letter is a brief discussion of the issues from the free silver standpoint.

BANK ROBBED OF HALF A MILLION.

Two of the Bookkeepers Under Arrest to Hold Them.

New Orleans, Sept. 12.—Frank B. Leefe and Louis Colombe, book-keepers in the Union National bank, have been arrested by the United States deputy marshal. The specific charges against them have not yet developed. Leefe was arraigned and held in $10,000 bonds for a hearing. His bond was immediately signed. Colombe is ill at his home. The defalcation is purported to be in the neighborhood of $500,000. The arrests were made in order to hold the men pending a further investigation. The total defalcation so far discovered amounts to over $470,000, and the falsification of the books, if not done to cover up the actual losses of the bank by the failure of a prominent commercial firm which occurred eight or ten days ago, show that the stealing has been going on for some years.

DULY IN THE RACE.

PALMER AND BUCKNER NOTIFIED—CLEVELAND'S POSITION.

Declares in a Brief Telegram That the Nominees Are the Representatives of the "True Democracy"—The Programme of Exercises and Extracts from Palmer's Speech.

Louisville, Sept. 14.—Saturday was gold Democrat's day in this city. There were more prominent Democratic politicians here that day than any other for years. The object of such a gathering was the notification to General Palmer and his colleague on the gold Democratic ticket, General Buckner, of their nomination by the National gold Democratic convention at Indianapolis. An event of nearly equal importance and one that has been declared imminent for a month by various men who knew all about it, was the announcement of his position by President Cleveland, which he did in a brief telegram.

Cleveland's Telegram to Bynum.

The telegram was addressed to Bynum and dated Buzzard's Bay, Sept. 10, 1896, and was as follows: "I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to attend the notification meeting on Saturday evening. As a Democrat devoted to the principles and integrity of my party I should be delighted to be present on an occasion so significant, and to mingle with those who are determined that the voice of true Democracy shall not be smothered, and insist that its glorious standard shall be borne aloft as of old in faithful hands.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

A longer telegram, similar in setiment, was from Carlisle, and both were tremendously applauded by the 5,000 people who were packed in the Auditorium to witness the notification exercises.

Synopsis of the Programme.

These were simple enough and notable from the fact that it was the first time in history that the Democracy had held such a meeting—barring the Bryan meeting at New York, which all good gold Democrats do. The hall was elaborately decorated with the national colors and portraits of the two candidates and of Cleveland. After Bynum had been seated as presiding officer the audience sang "America;" then the Cleveland and Carlisle telegrams were read and Caffery spoke notifying Gen. Palmer of his nomination. Palmer replied and next Colonel Fellows, of New York, notified General Buckner, who replied briefly and the gathering adjourned.

Points from Palmer's Speech.

Palmer's speech went over each declaration of the Indianapolis platform and indorsed it. In the course thereof, however, he commented on his own and Buckner's nomination, saying: "General Buckner and I were once—in a modest sense—representatives of opposing opinions upon fundamental questions relating to the powers of the United States and of the respective states under the constitution. We met on the battlefield, where great public controversies that admit of no other method of solution are determined. I know he did his duty, and I trust the country believes I did mine. * * * It was known to the delegates of the convention before this honor was conferred upon me, and is well understood by the country that my public services commenced more than fifty years ago, and that since that time I have taken an active, earnest part in the discussion and settlement of every public question which had at the time sufficient importance to attract popular attention. * * *

Followed Jefferson and Jackson.

Taught by Jefferson I opposed slavery when it existed. Inspired by Jackson I defended the Union of the states to the extent of my ability, and influenced by his example, when my conduct as a military officer was challenged as violative of law, I voluntarily submitted myself to the jurisdiction of the civil courts. When governor of my adopted state, while I opposed and by peaceful means successfully resisted the interference of the United States by its military forces in the purely local concerns of the state I distinctly conceded the right and asserted the duty of that government to enforce within the state or elsewhere its own laws by its own agencies."

Anarchy Not Paying Now Days.

New York, Sept. 15.—Anarchist Herr Most would leave New York if he could raise the funds to do so. He admits that anarchy is on the decline in New York and that it does not pay to be an anarchist leader. In the last issue of his paper he says: "If I had the money I would go west and live in retirement or found a colony. I know that this would not further the cause of social revolution, but that cannot be helped. The present state of affairs in New York does not suit me. I am discouraged and disgusted with the dullness and apathy about anarchy here."

Fusion Complete in Colorado.

Pueblo, Sept. 12.—Bryan and Sewall electors and fusion with the National Silver party with a Populist for governor is the result of a three days' session of the People's party convention.

Light Weight Pugilist Dead.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 12.—George Williams, a well known lightweight pugilist, died here of consumption. He had a record of many victories in the west. His home was in Denver.

SONS OF VETERANS ADJOURN.

Rake, of Pennsylvania, Elected Commander-in-Chief as Predicted.

Louisville, Sept. 11.—The fi[illegible]teenth national encampment of the S[illegible]ons of Veterans adjourned sine die [illegible] at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon after electing Colonel James Rake commander-in-chief. This was sooner than expected, as is was thought that the work would not be finished until today. The last business was the installation of officers elected. Many delegates remained in the city at night to enjoy the trolley party and reception at Fountain Ferry, but most of them left by this morning. After the adjournment Commander Rake held an informal reception in his rooms at the Galt House. A large number of comrades called to tender their congratulations. Commander-in-Chief Rake has announced the names of two members of his staff. They are H. A. Hamer, of Reading, Pa., to be adjutant general, and A. B. Spink, of Providence, to be inspector general. The remaining members of the staff will be appointed today. The offices yet to be filled are surgeon general, chaplain and chief mustering officer.

Gentry is King.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The first of the series of three races between the great pacing stallions, John R. Gentry (2:03¼) and Star Pointer (2:04½) for a purse of $5,000, with $500 added by the association should the track record of 2:03 be beaten, took place yesterday in the peerless mile track of the northern New York Trotting Horse Breeders' association at Glens Falls. Last week at Fleetwood John R. Gentry lowered the colors of Robert J., Frank Agan and Star Pointer, winning the most remarkable harness race on record, pacing the fastest three consecutive miles known. Yesterday the same handsome stallion equalled the world's record made by Robert J. at Terre Haute two years ago, going a mile and winning the heat by almost a full length in 2:01½. The average time of the three heats of yesterday's race was just one-quarter of a second slower than the world's record made at Fleetwood last week.

Cyclone in Paris.

Paris, Sept. 11.—This city yesterday had a taste of a style of weather quite prevalent in the western United States, but which in Paris is very rare—a cyclonic wind storm. A good deal of damage was done in the city, the greatest loss being at the Palais de Justice. All the windows on the Rue de Harley side were smashed, part of the roof was blown away and the corridors were filled with clouds of dust and branches of trees. The court yard of St. Chappelle was filled with every sort of debris. Paris is much stirred up and excited over the cyclone, which was really a disaster of considerable proportions. The number of minor casualties and injuries to persons is large, and further reports are constantly being received. Over fifty injured have thus far been reported to the fire station alone and five seriously injured were brought in.

Clara Barton Returns.

New York, Sept. 14.—Among the passengers per steamer Umbria, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool, was Miss Clara Barton, the representative of the Red Cross society, who has returned from the scene of the Armenian troubles. At quarantine it was said that Miss Barton was well, had enjoyed the voyage and was intensely enthusiastic about her work.

New Indiana Democratic Chairman.

Indianapolis, Sept. 12.—After spending a day in trying to induce Mayor Taggart to accept the chairmanship of the Democratic state committee, and failing, the committee has elected Parks M. Martin, of Owen county, chairman. Martin is a free silver man in thorough sympathy with the Chicago ticket and platform.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Money on call nominally 5@6 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 7@9 per cent.; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 483¾@484¼ for demand and 481¼@482 for sixty days; posted rates, 482@485¼ and 484½@485½; commercial bills, 480¼.

Silver certificates, 66¼@67; sales, $50,000; bar silver, 64½; Mexican dollars, 50¾.

United States government bonds firm; 4's registered, 115½; do. coupons, 115¾; 5's registered, 110¼; do. coupons, 110¾; 6's registered, 106; do. coupons, 107½; 2's registered, 91; Pacific 6's of '95, 109.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.

Following were the quotations on the board of Trade today: September, opened 58¼c, closed 56½c; December, opened 59½c; closed 60¼c; May, opened 63¾c, closed 64¾c. Corn—September, opened 23¾c, closed 21¾c; December, opened 21¾c, closed 21¾c; May, opened 24¾c, closed 24¾c. Oats—September, opened 15¾c, closed 15½c; October, opened 15¾c, closed 15¼c; May, opened 19½, closed 19¼c. Pork—September, nominal, closed $5.75; October, opened $5.70, closed $5.75. Lard — September, nominal, closed $3.30; October, opened $3.27½, closed $3.35.

Produce—Butter: Extra creamery, 15c per lb; extra dairy, 13c; fresh packing stock, 6@7c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 13½@14c per doz. Poultry—Turkeys, 8@10c per lb.; chickens, hens, 7½c; spring chickens, 8c; roosters, 4½c; ducks, 8@9½c; geese $4.00@6.50. Potatoes—Early Ohio, 18@20c per bu.; Illinois, 18@20c. Honey—White clover, 13@14c lb.; broken comb, 9@10c; extracted, 5@6c. Apples—Red stock, 75c@$1.50 per bbl.; green stock, 35@75c.

Chicago Live Stock

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 40,000; sales ranged at $2.25@3.50 pigs, $3.05@3.10 light, $2.45@2.65 rough packing, $2.75@3.30 mixed and $2.70@3.25 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 20,000; quotations ranged at $4.55@4.80 choice to extra shipping steers, $4.30@4.55 good to choice do., $4.00@4.15 fair to good, $3.45@3.75 common to medium, do., $3.40@3.90 butchers steers, $2.50@3.30 stockers, $3.10@3.70 feeders, $1.25@3.40 cows, $2.40@4.00 heifers, $1.75@3.75 bulls, oxen and stags, $2.50@3.30 Texas steers, $2.80@3.80 western rangers, and $3.00@5.10 veal calves.

Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 20,000; sales ranged at $4.00@5.25 western, $2.30@2.95 Texans, $2.00@3.00 natives, and $3.00@4.25 lambs.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 14.

Wheat—No. 2 spring, 57c; No. 1 northern, 58½@59½c; December, 61½c. Corn—No. 3, 21c. Oats—No. 2 white, 38½c; No. 3 do., 16½@22c. Barley—No. 2, 31c; samples, 19½@31c. Rye—No. 1, 31c.

Detroit Grain.

DETROIT, Sept. 14.

Wheat—Cash white, 61¾; cash red, 62c; September, 61c; December, 65½c bid; May, 69½c.

ILLINOIS MELANGE.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO OUR OWN PEOPLE.

Some of the Principal Happenings of the Week Reported by Telegraph and Placed for Convenience of Our Readers—Matters of Interest.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—John C. Black, the gold Democratic nominee for governor of Illinois, has written a brief letter declining the honor in which he gives his reasons for so going that he did not want the nomination and asked that it be withheld, in the first place. He then says he has investigated the situation and finds "that in this state the election for governor lies between Messrs. Tanner and Altgeld.

"I am further convinced, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the only effect in the election of my candidacy would be to diminish the chances of one or the other of these gentlemen for election. Men differ in opinions as to whose chances would be most seriously impaired, but in any event the whole effect of my candidacy, so far as the election is concerned, would be what I have stated above; namely, to diminish the chances of one or the other of the candidates. So believing, I feel constrained, highly as I prize the good opinion of the gentlemen who placed me in nomination, to decline to be a candidate."

The state committee of the gold Democrats, therefore, put W. S. Forman, of St. Clair county, in Black's place. The vacancy caused by the shifting of Forman from the foot to the head of the ticket was filled by the nomination of D. V. Samuels, of Chicago, for the office of attorney general. William S. Forman made much reputation for himself recently by the authorship of a couple of letters to Governor Altgeld, in which he called attention to the management of the state treasury during the incumbency of Rufus Ramsay. Forman is a native of Kentucky, is a lawyer of East St. Louis, and has represented the old Eighteenth district two terms in congress. Daniel V. Samuels is a Chicago lawyer. He has been prominent in Democratic politics for many years.

Plans for Chicago Day.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Plans for a great demonstration on Chicago day, Oct. 9, were outlined in the meeting of the Chicago Business Men's Sound Money club Saturday afternoon. If the expectations of the men who met in the Great Northern hotel are met there will be a parade of 100,000 voters, fireworks, a score of great mass meetings, a bicycle parade and a number of other things calculated to arouse enthusiasm and produce great noises.

Death of a Veteran of Note.

Quincy, Ills., Sept. 14.—Major General James N. Morgan died Saturday. He was born in Boston eighty-six years ago, cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and had been an active Democrat ever since. He commanded a batallion in the Mexican war and was a division commander under Sherman in the civil war. He was acting president of the society of the Army of the Cumberland and treasurer of the Illinois Soldiers' home. He leaves a very large estate.

Illinois Crop Report.

Illinois—Corn cutting general and well advanced, with late crop mostly safe. Broom corn and wild hay cutting completed. Potato digging, cane cutting, and field pea harvest general. Fall plowing progressing, wheat land being prepared, except in dry southern section, seeding to begin last of the week. Early sown rye is up with a good stand, and sowing continues.

Officer Shot by a Tramp.

Pontiac, Ills., Sept. 12.—In attempting to arrest three tramps who attacked a conductor on an Alton train, City Marshall Orr was shot and probably fatally wounded by one of the tramps, who was himself wounded in the face by a ball from a revolver handed to Orr by a citizen. The tramps were lodged in jail.

Forman on the Ticket.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—General Black having formally declined the nomination of the "sound money" Democrats for governor, W. S. Forman, of St. Clair county, was put on the ticket in his place.

State Notes.

Charles Harrington, the 3-year-old son of Charles A. Harrington, a mail carrier in Peoria, met his death while playing with the flames of a gasoline stove.

Prosecutions will be instituted against several seniors in the Rockford, Ills., high school who ducked William Kraft a freshman, while engaged in hazing him. Young Kraft is seriously ill as a result of his rough usage.

Slight earthquake shocks were felt at Cobden and Vienna, Ills., and Paducah, Ky.

Miss Annie L. Finn met with a peculiar accident which may result fatally. As she was crossing Halsted street, Chicago, where workmen were repairing a cable she stepped upon the wire rope just as it was drawn taut. She was thrown ten feet in the air, and in striking the ground broke her right arm and sustained internal injuries.

Accused of Embezzlement.

Denver, Sept. 15.—Walter Leach, who is accused of the embezzlement of $2,000 from George Browing Wilber, stock and bond broker of Boston, by whom he was employed as bookkeeper previous to last May, is in custody in this city. He was arrested together with George Watson for the theft of a watch in a jewelry store. Leach has confessed to a number of robberies which he has committed since leaving Boston.

Four Prisoners Break Jail.

Pierre, S. D., Sept. 15.—A jail delivery took place here Sunday night. Four prisoners, Arthur Lee, from Hughes county, confined on charge of horse-stealing; Sam Davis and George Hart, from Faulk county, on charge of burglary; and Carl Engelbrecht, from Faulk county, on charge of grand larceny, tunneled out and are now at large.

Cotton Mills Shut Down.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 15.—The Nashville cotton mills have shut down for six weeks. The present high price of cotton is assigned as the cause. The mills have been running with a short force for some time and the shut down throws 200 hands out of employment. The full force is 1,000 hands.

HISTORY OF A WEEK.

Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Near midnight five masked men, with drawn pistols, entered the saloon of George Zung, near Falkmount, a Cincinnati suburb, and robbed him of $75—all the cash he had. They also robbed his customers, but got only $2.70. The robbers escaped undetected.

The Egyptian cotton crop promises to be the largest ever known. It is estimated that it will amount to 6,000,000 cantars (570,000,000 pounds.)

The Santa Fe railway company has requested ex-United States Senator John Martin to surrender his annual pass. Martin claims that he offended the company when he advised railroad men to join McKinley clubs, but to vote for Bryan.

Colonel Pattie Watkins, the Welsh nightingale, and Staff Captain Frederick Lindsey, of Ballington Booth's Volunteers, were married last night at Carnegie Music hall, New York. Seats in the grand circle cost 25 cents.

A combination of all local coal dealers has been effected at Rockford, Ills., and the price per ton raised from $7.50 to$8, with the prospect of a still greater increase.

Thursday, Sept. 10.

The kaiser will act as best man at the coming wedding of the Prince of Naples.

Mrs. Della T. S. Parnell, mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, is seriously ill at Bray, near Dublin.

T. Ault & Son, millers at Bellaire, O., assigned to Talhman & Armstrong, lawyers, for the benefit of their creditors. Assets and liabilities each about $25,000.

The Prince of Wales' Persimmon won the St. Leger stakes at Doncaster. The duke of Westminster's Labrador and Rampion finished second and third, respectively.

Treasurer St. John, of the Democratic national committee, announces the receipt of a $10,000 check, reputed to be from a gold miner, but refuses to give the donor's name.

Major General Nelson A. Miles, head of the United States army, is quartered at the Auditorium, Chicago. The general says he is on a combined business and pleasure trip, part of the latter feature being a "big hunt" somewhere west of St. Paul.

Friday, Sept. 11.

Ex-Speaker Crisp, the distinguished Georgia statesman, has broken down and will not enter the campaign again this fall.

A mad dog in Halsted street, Chicago, drove people up telegraph poles, on fences and other places. It was killed by policemen.

Defalcations amounting to $500,000 are declared to be responsible for the closing of the Union National bank at New Orleans.

Sixteen Greek officers have been condemned to death for taking part in the Cretan rebellion, and a number of others are under trial.

Ex-Representative Frederick Miles lies critically ill at his residence at Twin Lakes, Lakeville, Conn. His death is expected at any time.

The steamer Laurada, which sailed from Philadelphia for Cuba on Aug. 6 with a cargo of war material for the insurgents, has dropped anchor off Rhode Island.

The presidential candidate of the gold standard Democrats, General John M. Palmer, will not make a southern tour next week. Legal business prevents him.

Saturday, Sept. 12.

The citizens of Brazil, Ind., declare they will lynch Grief Hill, the murderer of Attorney Robert R. Taylor, if the assassin is captured.

Jeweler Schalt, of Grand Island, Neb., was found dead in his store. The safe had been opened and it is thought Schalt died from fright.

Alderman William Kent will occupy the pulpit of All Soul's church, Chicago, tomorrow morning and the city council has been invited to attend in a body.

The table of values completed by the state tax commissioner shows that last year the assessed value of real estate in New York state increased $67,270,629.

Enders' tobacco factory, at Richmond, Va., which during the war was used to accommodate the overflow of prisoners from Libby prison, was destroyed by fire.

Mrs. John Sayer, of Maywood, a Chicago suburb, died from the effects of drinking ice-cold soda water when her system was over-heated from bicycle riding.

Monday, Sept. 14.

Caroline James, of Woodstown, N. J., 75 years old, killed herself by cutting her throat. She became deranged through worrying over the present discussion of the financial question.

Ballington Booth, of the American Volunteers, the secession from the Salvation Army, is at Chicago.

Colonel [illegible]man Wiard, the well-known inventor of guns and expert on heavy ordnance, is dead, aged about 70 years.

Omaha has raised a $200,000 guarantee fund for her Trans-Mississippi exposition, making $315,000 appropriated by congress effective.

A boat used for gambling was blown up with dynamite at Burnside, Ky.

A gold standard Democratic meeting was held at Bar Harbor, Me., at which President Elliot, of Harvard, and Comptroler Bowler, of Washington, were the chief speakers.

Gold Democrats of Georgia have called a convention to organize the Palmer and Buckner men.

Tuesday, Sept. 15.

Just before the Italian bark Monte Tabor stuck on Peaked Hill bar off the Massachusetts coast the captain and mate committed suicide with pistol and razor respectively. Besides these three others of the crew were drowned.

Spain has yielded to the demands of the United States, and the Competitor prisoners will be tried in the civil courts.

The British ships, Ditton and Cedarbank, have sailed out of San Francisco for a race in distance more than half way around the world.

Coffin, Altemus & Co., the oldest and one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in Philadelphia, made an assignment to John Lowber Welsh for the benefit of creditors.

Walter Leach, who is accused of the embezzlement of $2,100 from George Browing Wilber, stock and bond broker of Boston, Mass., by whom he was employed as bookkeeper previous to last May, is in custody in Denver.

Charles Gavin, a New Yorker and correspondent in Cuba of the Jacksonville Equator-Democrat, was murdered by Spanish troops, his American passport being disregarded, so a recently arrived Cuban rebel says.

MR. TUCKER OF MARTINIQUE

His Important Share In President Diaz's Adventures.

"I sheltered President Diaz of Mexico some years ago, when he was a refugee from his own land," said Captain J. G. Tucker, United States consul to Martinique, at the Ebbitt.

"He had been at the head of a revolutionary movement that had failed and escaped across the Rio Grande to Brownsville. I invited him to my house, and he was my guest for about four months. During that time he impressed me as a man of extraordinary ability and force of character, and between us there sprang up a fraternal attachment. Diaz thought that he could rely on friends in Brownsville to furnish him means whereby he could renew the fight on the national forces, but when the time came they did not make good their promises.

"One evening on going home I found him pacing the hallway with restless stride and evidently in a very agitated frame of mind. I asked what the trouble was, and he answered: 'I am in the most desperate situation, without a dollar or a friend in the world. I know not which way to turn.'

"'You may be without a dollar, but never without a friend as long as I live, general,' said I, and then I talked with him till he got in a calmer mood. Then I told him of something I had resolved on doing weeks before, which was to let him have a good round sum of money for the purchase of arms and ammunition. In those days I had some pretty fat government contracts, and a few thousand dollars didn't matter much. Diaz was the happiest and most grateful mortal I ever saw. In the plentitude of all the power he has since wielded, I doubt whether he has ever felt the joy that possessed him that night when he learned that he could have all the money needed for his immediate use. He actually shed tears of delight, and on that I felt rewarded, not caring whether I ever got my money back or not.

"It's too long a story to tell in detail of how I went on to New York and got the rifles and ammunition, and what a time we had in eluding both the Mexican and American officials and getting the arms across the river. But the thing was managed, and it gave Diaz the start for another campaign that ended in his complete triumph. Before that was consummated, however, he passed through an experience that reads like a chapter from Jules Verne. No man ever lived that has had a career so full of romance and hairbreadth escapes. Yes, he repaid me in full for the money I advanced. He is the soul of honor."—Washington Post.

AFRICAN ETIQUETTE.

The Wisest Plan to Follow In Visiting the Big Native Chiefs.

In African travel it is always wise to visit the biggest chief in any part of the country. One can always learn from other chiefs at a distance who they are and something of their character. In approaching them always send word of your coming and get, if possible, information in advance of the feeling of the chief toward whites. Upon nearing the village send on ahead to announce your arrival and wait until your messenger returns with some of the villagers to escort you to their chief. Greet the chief civilly and ask him to send one of his people to show you a good place for your tent, if you decide to camp in the village, which I have done invariably in this country, though it is not always advisable in every part of central Africa. When you have rested, the chief will come to see you. Then state to him your business, talk frankly with him and explain plainly your needs, whether you want guides or to buy food.

I seldom staid in a place more than one day, and generally the first night I called the chief privately into my tent, had a long talk with him and gave him a present, consisting generally of a good cloth, four yards of American, four of wide blue, four of narrow calico and about an egg cup full of beads and sometimes an empty bottle or two. Invariably I received next day the co-operation of the chief in every way, and also a big goat or sheep or bullock and 50 or 60 pounds of flour. Sometimes I gave a small additional present before leaving. If the chief took a fancy to any particular thing and I could spare it, I did so. Sometimes one wanted a sheath knife and another a hat. Old Kambuid was determined to have a shirt. He wanted a candle matches and needles, which I gave him, and as I had previously given him cloth I suggested, as a feeble sort of joke, that, as he now had cloth and sewing materials and light, he might sit up at night and make a shirt. Immediately the old fellow replied: "It is the candle that is interfering with my success. Here, take back the candle and give me the shirt." I finally yielded and gave him a much patched garment, which satisfied him.—"Glave's Journey to the Livingstone Tree," by the Late E. J. Glave, in Century.

Nervous

People wonder why their nerves are so weak; why they get tired so easily; why they do not sleep naturally; why they have frequent headaches, indigestion and

Nervous Dyspepsia. The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood feeding the nerves on refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. Opiate and nerve compounds simply deaden and do not cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich blood; gives natural sleep, perfect digestion, is the true remedy for all nervous troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c

BRYAN'S LETTER.

Accepts the Democratic Nomination for President.

FINANCIAL QUESTION DISCUSSED

At the Beginning of His Letter He Tells the Notification Committee if Elected This Time He Would Not Serve a Second Term — Declares Bond Issues To Be Without Excuse—Urges Arbitration in Labor Disputes.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 10.—William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic nominee for president has addressed the following letter to Hon. Stephen M. White, and others, members of the notification committee of the Democratic national convention.

Gentlemen: I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, and in so doing desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such a nomination confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany an election to the presidency of the United States. So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the constitution in the chief executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people that I wish to enter the offices, if elected, free from every personal desire except the desire to prove worthy the confidence of my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not under any circumstances to be a candidate for re-election in case this campaign results in my election.

Platform Indorsed.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention and unqualifiedly indorse each plank thereof. Our institutions rest upon the proposition that all men, being created equal, are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government. Because all men are created equal it follows that no citizen has a natural right to injure any other citizen. The main purpose of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the government, first to avoid acts of affirmative injustice, and second, to restrain each citizen from trespassing upon the rights of any other citizen.

A Democratic form of government is conducive to the highest civilization because it opens before each individual the reatest opportunities for development and stimulates to the highest endeavor by insuring to each the full enjoyment of all the rewards of toil except such contribution as is necessary to support the government which protects him. Democracy is indifferent to pedigree—it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth—neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf of or against the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; it welcomes all to a common brotherhood and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what church or through what forms they commune with their Creator.

A Dual Government.

Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption and again when your letter of notification was formally delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in the party's declaration.

Honest differences of opinion have ever existed and ever will exist as to the most effective means of securing domestic tranquillity, but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace. In a government like ours law is but the crystallization of the will of the people; without it the citizen is neither secure in the enjoyment of life and liberty nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. Without obedience to law government is impossible. The Democratic party is pledged to defend the constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and it is also pledged to respect and preserve the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the republic. The name, United States, was happily chosen. It combines the idea of national strength with the idea of local self-government and suggests "an indissoluble union of indestructible states."

Guarded Against Both.

Our revolutionary fathers fearing the tendencies towards centralization, as well as the dangers of disintegration, guarded against both, and national safety, as well as domestic security, is to be found in the careful observance of the limitations which they impose. It will be noticed that, while the United States guarantees to every state a republican form of government and is empowered to protect each state against invasion, it is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any stat except upon apor upon the application of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened.

This provision rests upon the sound theory that the people of the United States, acting through their legally chosen representatives, are, because of their more intimate acquaintances with local conditions, better qualified than the president to judge of the necessity for federal assistance. Those who framed our constitution wisely determined to make as broad an application of the principles of local self-government as circumstances would permit, and we cannot dispute the correctness of the position taken by them without expressing a distrust of the people themselves.

Economic and Efficient Administration.

Since governments exist for the protection of the rights of the people and not for their spoliation no expenditure of public money can be justified ... less that expenditure is necessary for the honest, economical and efficient administration of the government. In determining what appropriations are necesary the interest of those who pay the taxes should be consulted, rather than the wishes of those who receive or disburse the public moneys.

An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely without excuse. The issue of interest-bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they are necessary to secure gold with which to redeem United States notes and treasury notes, but this necessity was imaginary rather than real. Instead of exercising the legal rights vested in the United States to redeem its coin in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the government has followed a precedent established by a former administration and surrendered the option to the holder of the obligations. This administrative policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bond issues. The fact that the dealers in money and securities have been able to deplete or protect the treasury according to the changing whims, shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence of the treasury department.

In Spite of Opposition.

The government of the United States when administered in the interests of all the people is able to establish and enforce its financial policy not only without the aid of syndicates, but in spite of any opposition which syndicates may present. To assert that the government is dependent upon the good will or assistance of any portion of the people other than a constitutional majority is to assert that we have a government in form but without vital force.

The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by national banks is supported by the highest Democratic authority, as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes, illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium. The national bank notes, being redeemable in lawful money, has never been better than the United States note which stands behind it, and yet the banks persistently demand that these United States notes which draw no interest, shall give place to interest-bearing bonds in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save. To empower national banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money, and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the nation's financial policy.

Safer and Cheaper.

Our United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver at the option of the government and not at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people than national bank notes based upon interest-bearing bonds.

A dignified but firm maintenance of the foreign policy first set forth by President Monroe and reiterated by the presidents who have succeeded him, instead of arousing hostility abroad, is the best guarantee of amicable relations with other nations. It is better for all concerned that the United States should resist any extension of European authority in the western hemisphere rather than invite the continual irritation which would necessarily result from any attempt to increase the influences of monarchical institutions over that portion of the Americas which has been dedicated to republican government.

No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered injury in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which, like the United States, relies upon voluntary service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provisions for those who have risked their lives in its defense, and for those who are dependent upon them.

The Producers of Wealth.

Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brain and muscle to the resources of this country there is nothing to divide among the non-producing classes of society. Since the producers of wealth create the nation's prosperity in time of peace, and defend the nation's flag in time of peril, their interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The Democratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propose and enact such legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.

I desire to give special emphasis to the plank which recommends such legislation as is necessary to secure the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes. Arbitration is not a new idea—it is simply an extension of the court of justice. The laboring men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration and the railroads can not reasonably object to the decisions rendered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greater than the interest of employer or employes, and has a right to protect itself by courts of arbitration against the growing inconvenience and embarrassment occasioned by disputes between those who own the great arteries of commerce on the one hand, and the laborers who operate them on the other.

Immigration Question.

While the Democratic party welcomes to the country those who come with love for our institutions and with the determination and ability to contribute to the strength and greatness of our nation, it is opposed to the dumping of the criminal classes upon our shores and to the importation of either pauper labor or contract labor to compete with American labor.

The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so emphatically condemned by public opinion that the senate bill pro... by jury in certain contempt cases will meet with general approval.

The Democratic party is opposed to trusts. It will be recreant to its duty to the people of the country if it recognizes either the moral of the legal right of these aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals and then prey upon society. Corporations are the creatures of law, and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created them; they are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advance the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.

The Railroads.

The right of the United States government to regulate interstate commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more and more imperative. The interests of the whole people require such an enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission as will enable it to prevent discriminatfon between persons and places and protect patrons from unreasonable charges.

The government cannot afford to discriminate between its debtors, and must, therefore, prosecute its legal claims against the Pacific railroads. Such a policy is necessary for the protection of the rights of the patrons as well as for the interests of the government.

The people of the United States, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of free government, feel a generous sympathy toward all who are endeavoring to secure like blessings for themselves. This sympathy, while respecting all treaty obligations, is especially active and earnest when excited by the struggles of neighboring peoples, who, like the Cubans, are near enough to observe the workings of a government which derives all its authority from the consent of the governed.

The Civil Service.

That the American people are not in favor of life tenure in the civil service is evident from the fact that they, as a rule, make frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by ballot. A permanent office-holding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in appointive offices, except where the federal constitution now provides otherwise would open the public service to a large number of citizens without impairing its efficiency.

The territorial form of government is temporary in its nature and should give way as soon as the territory is sufficiently advanced to take its place among the states. New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona are entitled to statehood, and the early admission is demanded by their material and political interests. The demand of the platform that officials appointed to administer the government of the territories, the District of Columbia and Alaska should be bona fide residents of the territories or district, is entirely in keeping with the Democratic theory of home rule. I am also heartily in sympathy with the declaration that all public lands should be reserved for the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

The policy of improving the great waterways of the country is justified by the national character of those water-ways and the enormous tonnage borne upon them. Experience has demonstrated that continuing appropriations are, in the end, more economical than single appropriations separated by long intervals.

The Tariff.

It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles; but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed. Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question, and delay is impossible. The people of this nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which greed is presenting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil or "shut the doors of mercy on mankind." In the presence of this overshadowing issue, differences of opinion upon minor questions must be laid aside in order that there may be united action among those who are determined that progress toward a universal gold standard shall be stayed and the gold and silver coinage of the constitution restored.

W. J. BRYAN.

Short in His Cash and Missing.

Waverly, O., Sept. 10.—George W. Legg, whose term as treasurer of Pike county expired Monday, has disappeared. The county commissioners in turning the office over to Reuben Sloven, the treasurer elect, found a shortage of over $3,000. A letter from ex-Treasurer Legg admitted the shortage, and said it was due to the failure of borrowers of the county's money to return it to him; that he did not use one cent of the money; that he was the victim of misplaced confidence, and that he has gone to Alaska. It is believed the shortage will be fully $10,600. His bondsmen will make good the deficiency.

Jury Failed to Agree.

Sedan, Kas., Sept. 10.—The jury in the case of W. J. Burgess, charged with the murder of John Frazee, was discharged Monday night, being unable to agree after having been out seventy-two hours. The jury stood eleven to one for acquittal. Frazee was killed soon after he had brought into Kansas a drove of cattle affected with Texas fever. His friends maintained that he was killed by enraged cattle men, and the arrest of Burgess was a result of their charges. The case has been in the courts for several years, but no one has ever been convicted of the crime.

Bank Failure at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 10.—At 11 o'clock Wednesday the failure of the Union National bank was announced. Stephen Chataron is president of the bank; its capital stock is $500,000, and it claimed to have besides a surplus of $150,000. The bank failed to clear in the morning; its doors were opened for a short time but closed at 10 o'clock.

Ontonagon Fire Sufferers.

Lansing, Mich., Sept. 10.—Governor Rich was Tuesday advised by the chairman of the Ontonagon relief committee that it will be necessary to care for 800 persons for the ensuing ninety days, and that the supplies on hand will be exhausted within a week.

PROFANE SOLDIERS.

THERE WAS VERY LITTLE SWEARING IN THE ARMY OF THE UNION.

An Old Soldier Takes Issue With the Author of "The Red Badge of Courage"—Camp Followers and Hangers On Furnished the Profanity of the War.

When the recruits of the First Maine cavalry began to take on "soldier airs" in their camp on the Penobscot, in 1861, some of them assuming that troopers should be men "full of strange oaths," Colonel Douty promulgated an antiprofanity order. At first the edict was received with considerable merriment, and expletives, innocent in themselves though meant to do duty as oaths, were freely used. But in a few days, inspired by the precepts and examples of certain selfrespecting comrades, the men took a nobler view of it and the "needless vice," as the historian of the regiment characterizes it, was effectually proscribed.

The First Maine served four years and earned a reputation for valor in the field second to no other mounted command. It brought home a flag upon which were inscribed by official authority the names of 36 battles. But the veterans were not more proud of their martial honors than of their good morals, for they had won the honors and the victory to crown them, swearing "not at all;" that, too, with a regimental temperance pledge held in almost universal respect.

The general over a division of 10,000 men who nipped the profaning evil in the bud by saying, "I will do the swearing for this entire command," was more tactful in his methods than the Maine cavalry colonel, as he needed to be, dealing with strange troops, but he was not a jester, neither a victim of overconfidence in himself. If military necessity warranted violation of the law he would be the judge. Under a leader so clever and farsighted the crisis would never arise. Only once during a long service at the front—service rendered in two different regiments, different brigades, divisions and army corps—did I hear an officer above the rank of captain give way to profanity. That once was the case of a brigade commander invoking the curse of Deity upon a rascally quartermaster. The quartermaster resigned on the spot and went home, thus removing what might have been a stumbling block from the path of many besides the general.

I should say that the rascally quartermaster and his close concomitants, the stubborn army mule and the obstreperous teamster, furnished the chief provocatives to swearing for soldiers of the line and that in the precinct set apart to their use—region remote from battle and virtually outside of the domain of army discipline—oaths were quite as common as they are in the pages of the "Red Badge of Courage." In fact the manners as well as the language of the soldiers in that narrative suggest that the studies for it were made from camp followers and the hangers on of the supply departments, manned, as these were, by noncombatants. Into that safe asylum drifts, according to a well known law, the slum element of an army in the field.

My ears still retain echoes of volleys of oaths from the lips of two men of that class whom I encountered on the peninsula in 1862. Both were enlisted soldiers and wore the blue. One of the offenders acted as keeper of the brigade commissary stores. With him the swearing habit was an infirmity, causing his associates to overlook it through pity. The other was a teamster, who had followed the sea until long past middle life. Swearing in his case was a childish way of showing bravado. It is needless to add that he was a hopeless coward, and for that reason had been detailed to stable duty.

By referring to the roster of the company in which I served in 1862-3 I now recall the individuality of 83 comrades, and of that number recognize 55 who did not use profane language on any occasion. Of the remaining 28 only 11 can be indicted as possibly given to profanity at times, and that solely on the ground of their general reputation for lightness of morals. On the expiration of our term of enlistment, in 1863, two sergeants of the company recruited a command for the veteran cavalry service. They had the pick of 500 applicants recently mustered out from the two years' regiments and chose their men strictly with regard to their previous records as gallant soldiers. When the men came together in camp, it appeared that there was not one among the 100 veterans so selected who used profane or vulgar language.

A moment's reflection must convince every intelligent person that violent language is subversive of all true discipline, and a successful army without discipline is an impossibility in this age. The article of war prescribing profanity, promulgated, as it was, to every new command and read on parade annually at least, was a protection for the soldier and a moral weapon for the officer. The soldier could insist upon its observance by his superiors. On the other hand, he weakened his own cause whenever he violated the law himself. At first blush the article seemed to many obsolete and ridiculous and was generally received as a relic of Puritan days. But the more onerous and exacting a rule the more it is studied and analyzed. Men of fixed habits obeyed readily, setting a good example. In the end wilder spirits found that obedience was easier than resistance. Thus at the very outset the law of God was impressed upon the understanding of all who hadn't it written in their hearts.—George L. Kilmer in Independent.

How Islands Grow.

Fifty-two islands have appeared by aid of volcanic action during the present century, and 19 have disappeared—have been submerged. This makes a net gain to the earth of 33 islands.—Popular Science Monthly.

DINED WITH THE CZAR.

Honors Showered Upon Joseph Francis, Inventor of the Lifeboat.

In 1855 Mr. Francis went to Europe. He introduced his inventions at many courts. He remained abroad about 12 years and made many warm friends in many lands by his modest, unassuming frankness and his habitual courtesy. And he received great honors at the courts of kings.

I shall not soon forget the stories he told of the events witnessed in these European capitals, they were all so interesting, and he was so wholly frank and natural in their narration. He was long at the court of the czar, a sovereign who was deeply interested in the work of the inventor. When Mr. Francis went to Europe, he had letters of introduction from many prominent Americans. In St. Petersburg he called upon the American minister. Here, as he told me laughingly, he forgot all about his letters of introduction, one of which was from the president of the United States and another from the secretary of state, and merely told some of the officials connected with the American legation that he wished to meet the czar.

"What!" the official ejaculated in amazement. "Meet the czar? Impossible, man! Do you realize what you are asking—an introduction to the czar of Russia? Why, it would take you a month to get an introduction to the grand duke, to say nothing about getting into the presence of the czar."

Mr. Francis went away, and, with true American independence, called at the palace of the grand duke. He sent in his plain visiting or business card. He had not long to wait. The attendant ushered him into a magnificent salon in the ducal palace. "From the farther side of the splendid room," said the old gentleman to me as he related the story, his eyes glowing with the recollection of the triumph of the hour, "appeared the Grand Duke Constantine, one of America's truest friends, and, both of his hands outstretched, he took both of mine in his as he reached me."

The grand duke asked what he could do for Mr. Francis, the man of whom they had heard so much, whose life saving service was even then of such value to Russia's seacoast, and whose inventions promised so much for Russia—what could he do? Mr. Francis said that he would like to meet the czar.

Certainly. The grand duke would make an appointment with him to dine in a day or two with the czar at the palace.

And this was his introduction to Alexander II, a ruler who never forgot this gentle, modest American, and who through long years owned him as a cherished friend.

A day or two afterward Mr. Francis strolled into the office of the American legation. I doubt not there was a merry twinkle in his eye, for no man loved a quiet joke better than he did.

The official to whom Mr. Francis had expressed his desire to meet the czar spoke up jokingly:

"Well, how are you coming on in your efforts to meet the czar?"

"I have seen him."

"What," with doubt in face and voice, "you have seen the czar? How did you see him, pray tell?"

"I dined with him yesterday," was the simple answer.

And it was not the last time he was entertained at the imperial palace.—W. S. Harwood in St. Nicholas.

DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

A Decency That Is Languid Is More to Be Feared Than Criminality.

"The thing we have the most to fear," writes Dr. Parkhurst in an article on "The Young Man as a Citizen" in the Ladies' Home Journal, "is not the depravity and the criminality that are rampant, but the decency that is languid and the respectability that is indifferent and that will go junketing when a state is on the edge of a crisis or go fishing on a day when the city is having its destiny determined for it at the polls. Would that there could be some legislative enactment by which every reputable traitor of the sort could be denaturalized and branded with some stigma of civic outlawry that should extinguish him as an American and cancel his kinship with Columbus, Fourth of July and 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee.'

"I speak with full assurance when I say, for instance, in regard to the city of New York, that there is no single moral issue capable of being raised in regard to its administration where the great preponderance of sentiment would not be found to be on the side of honesty as against corruption, provided only that sentiment were sufficiently resolute and alert to come forward and declare itself. The purpose of a campaign under such circumstances is not to convince people of what is right, but to stimulate to the point of action those who are already convinced."

To Be Expected.

There was recently a public sale of the effects of a deceased artist who, though he never had any money and was always at the end of his resources, had managed to accumulate a considerable amount of bric-a-brac, chiefly for use in his trade.

All these things were sold for the benefit of his needy widow.

Among the items on the published catalogue was the following eloquent one:

"One money box, decorated, quite unused."—Youth's Companion.

The Reason.

At a recent wedding in an English town the officiating minister asked how the name of one of the witnesses was spelled, to which he received the reply, "McHugh." The minister then inquired how it was that the witness spelled his name in that way when his sister spelled here "McCue," to which the witness responded, "Please, sir, my sister and me didn't go to the same school."

He Gave His Life.

The author of "Tales of an Engineer" pays a tribute to the memory of a man of his own craft who stuck to his engine, knowing that his death alone could lessen the danger of those in his charge.

The train had crossed a bridge and was approaching a tunnel, which, being on the shadow side of the hill, looked like a great hole in the night. Nearer the engine the engineer saw a number of dark objects scattered about. In another second he discerned what these were and realized an awful danger.

As he reversed the engine and applied the airbrakes he shouted to the fireman to jump. He might have jumped himself, for he saw the danger first, but no such thought came to him. In another second the pilot was plowing through a herd of cattle asleep on the track.

If they had all been standing, he would have opened the throttle and sent them flying into the river with less risk to his train.

But they were lying down, and as they rolled under the wheels they lifted the great engine from the rails and threw her down the dump at the very edge of the river.

But so well had the faithful engineer performed his work that the train was stopped without wrecking a car. Many of the passengers were not awakened.

The trainmen came forward and found the engineer. He was able to speak to them. He knew that he had but a few minutes to live and left a loving message for his wife. Then, as if he had nothing more to say or do, he closed his eyes, folded his hands over his brave heart and without a murmur, apparently without pain, died.

People Were Allowed to Look.

The late Lord Bath was one of the first territorial magnates in the south of England to throw open his country seat to the public. Visitors have been for many years past free to walk where they please about Longleat park—which is extremely beautiful and 16 miles in circumference—and to inspect the gardens and grounds, while boats are provided for them on the large lake, which is a notable feature in the domain. The interesting house, with its pictures, library and art treasures of every description, has also been open to thousands of visitors every year.

Longleat was built during the reign of Elizabeth, and the house has never been much altered in appearance, although all kinds of improvements have been carried out. The late Lord Bath built the stables, which are very fine. One promisent feature in the park is a wooded hill which, from the magnificent prospect which it commands, is known as Heaven's gate. The Bath estates in Somersetshire and Wiltshire were in very bad order when the late owner succeeded his father in 1837, but they are now in perfect condition in all respects, and there is not a single vacant farm.—London World.

A Shrewd Market Woman.

The shrewdness and loquacity of market women—a craft numbering more members in the old world than in the new—are proverbial, and the following anecdote in Mr. Doran's book on "Table Traits" bears witness to the justice of their reputation:

A member of the sisterhood in Bristol, England, had a £10 pound Bank of England note and wished to exchange it for gold, which was then at a high premium. Accordingly she entered a bank and made known her request, to be met with instant refusal.

The quick witted woman, without exhibiting any disappointment, thereupon asked the cashier to let her have ten of the bank's £1 notes in exchange for her Bank of Englander. The exchange being completed, the old woman, taking up one of the provincial notes, read aloud the promise engraved upon it to pay the bearer in cash.

"Very good," said she, with a chuckle, "now gi' me goold for your note, or I'll run to the door and call out, 'Bank's broke.'"

There was no resisting this appeal, and the market woman departed in triumph.

A Reason For Not Marrying.

Pretty Teacher (severely)—Did your mother write this excuse?

Bad Boy—Yes'm.

Pretty Teacher—Humph! It looks very much like one of your scrawls.

Bad Boy—Mamma wrote it; but, please, ma'am, she had sister Jennie on one arm crying with a bumped head and brother Willie on the other with a cut finger, and a lot of sewing on her lap, and she was rocking the cradle with her knees, and she had to write with her toes.

Pretty Teacher (in the evening)—I am very sorry, Mr. Poorchap, but I have changed my mind. I shall never marry.—Pearson's Weekly.

A Gigantic Advertisement.

Near Ardenlee, Scotland, there is a wonderful advertisement, made of flower beds. The beds are each a gigantic letter 40 feet in length, the whole forming the words "Glasgow News." The total length of the line is 123 feet; area covered by the letters, 14,845 feet. The advertisement is situated on the side of a hill, and, being of bright colored flowers, can be read from a distance of 4½ miles.—St. Louis Republic.

Impossible.

"Do I understand you to say that this man never made a statement that was not true?"

"That was what I said."

The questioner laughed long and loud.

"Impossible," he said. "Absurd! Preposterous! Why, he's a government weather prophet."—London Tit-Bits.

Crocodile Dying Out.

The crocodile is not as numerous in the Nile as he was in the days of the Rameses family—in fact, he rather shuns the river now below the second cataract, on account of the annoyances inseparable from tourist traffic.

THE CITIZEN.

JOHN F FINERTY,
CHIEF EDITOR.

Office, Mercormick Block, 69 Dearborn-st.

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Six Months.....1.00
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All Subscriptions payable in Advance.

Entered at the Postoffice, Chicago, for transmission through the Mails as second class matter.

The publishers will not be responsible for any money forwarded through the mail, unless it is sent by Express Money Order, Postoffice Order, Draft, or Registered Letter.

All Communications of a literary nature should be addressed to the Editor. All business letters should be addressed to the Citizen Newspaper Company.

Official Newspaper of the A. O. H. of Illinois and the United Irish Societies of Chicago and Cook County.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 19, 1896.

AMUSEMENTS.

Following are the announcements for the principal places of amusement during the coming week.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Randolph st., between Clark and LaSalle sts.—"Thoroughbred."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn—"A Social Highwayman."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Clark-st., between Washington and Randolph—"A Mile Without a Fear."

SCHILLER THEATRE.
Randolph street, between Dearborn and Clark—Vaudeville.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
Southwest corner Clark and Washington sts.—Variety.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
West Madison-st, between Halsted and Union—Louis James in "Spartacus."

NATIONAL PANORAMA.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court—Battle of Gettysburg.

"We must tolerate one another, or else tolerate the common enemy."—*Henry Grattan.*

"It is not strength, and 'tis not steel
Alone can make the English reel,
But wisdom working day by day
Till comes the time for passion's sway;
The patient dint and powder shock
Can blast an empire like a rock'"
—*Thomas Davis.*

BOURKE COCKRAN'S EXPLANATION OF ENGLAND'S PROSPERITY.

The Hon. William Bourke Cockran, of New York, in his speech on the currency question at the Auditorium last Saturday night, redeemed the oratorical reputation he had partially lost by the incompleteness of the address delivered by him at the Madison Square garden, in his own city, some weeks ago. His Chicago speech was a fine pronouncement, worthy of the speaker's fame as a swayer of men's minds by the magic of the tongue. At the same time, in carrying out his argument, he forgot—probably owing to his Bourbon Free Trade prejudices—to correctly state the reason why England has become the premier commercial nation of the world. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Cockran said:

"Now, that was the Populistic literature of 200 years ago. They yank into the platform about which they talk so much the plan for a land bank. Mr. Bryan was no more extravagant in his assertions that debased coinage would mean prosperity and good coinage revolution than Mr. Chamberlain, who at one time had a following in England sufficient to dominate the majority in both houses of parliament, but the English people committed this whole question, not to farmers who didn't farm, not to lawyers who agitate agricultural conditions, not to journalists who have made the farmers' grievances their own, but to eminent philosophers—Sir Isaac Newton, who discovered the law of gravity, and Prof. Locke, who was the author of the essay on the human understanding. Now, both of these eminent men concluded that you could have but one coin for a standard, and they also concluded that it was absolutely necessary that the clipped, debased coins that were circulating through the channels of commerce, expelling a good system of coinage, should be called in and good coins issued for them.

"Now, you see at once, ladies and gentlemen, that a man with a debased coin would never give it up to the mint unless he found a profit in doing it. He would rather take his chances in passing it out in the ordinary channels of trade. And so the government, rising, I belive, to a height of statesmanship never before witnessed in the history of civilization, blazing a way for all civilization to imitate hereafter, announced that they would give good, sound, whole coins for every clipped coin that within a certain period was surrendered at the mints. And they did it, and out of coinage of about 6,000,000 pounds the government actually paid out about 3,000,000 to make up a deficiency between the clipped debased coins which they received and the good coins which they issued. And that expenditure was the greatest, the wisest and the best investment ever made by a civilized nation, judged by the fruits and consequences which it produced, for from that instant England became the international depository of the world—simply and plainly because it was the only country in which a deposit of money could be made with a reasonable certainty that whenever it was called for the same coin would be returned in which the deposit had been made.

"From that moment her growth in prosperity and influence was not by steps, but by leaps and bounds, monopolizing almost the whole profits of international banking. Her capital grew so large that during the Napoleonic wars she, and she alone, kept Europe united for the emancipation of all countries from the domination of the diminutive emperor who ruled the destinies of France. And when the great industrial revival, which marked the application of steam to industry, was first revealed to the world, England, from her accumulation of capital, made almost entirely on the profits of banking, was the first to take advantage of these opportunities. Her manufacturing industries grew as those of no other country could grow, because they were backed by a larger capital.

"With the lapse of time her influence spread all over the world. She is today a partner in all the great enterprises of all the world. Even here in this country, in South America, in Egypt, in India—everywhere—the force and volume of her capital make the dominant influence in the commercial world. And that supremacy we in this country will challenge and overthrow when we fight her with the weapon she has adopted."

While it can hardly be disputed that England has profited largely by her system of finance, yet Mr. Cockran would have been more nearly correct in regard to the cause of her rise and progress in commerce if he had attributed it to the system of Protection she maintained against all the world for several centuries, while she forced, vi et armis, as in Ireland and India and China, or by intrigue, as in America and on the continent of Europe, her own manufactures on all of the outside world. Protection, down to 1846, was England's most potent weapon of progress. Through that policy she developed her resources, accumulated her capital, organized her plants and, finally, having outgrown the necessity for Protection, and, being equipped for manufacturing as no other nation was, she threw open her ports and became the apostle of Free Trade.

From the days of the Plantagenet kings, she encouraged artisans from France, Flanders and Germany to come to her shores and teach her people how to manufacture. In order to make her manufacturers prosperous, she destroyed the woollen mills of Ireland, and, in 1732, forbade, by statute, the American colonies to manufacture, in order that she might supply the Irish and American markets with her own goods. Not that alone, but she attempted to force her teas and other groceries on the colonies, with the result which the whole world knows.

Her war against Napoleon was not because of her system of finance, but because of the "continental system"—excluding British goods from the Continent of Europe, by closing the ports against English vessels—established by the French ruler. It was the revolt of Russia, influenced by England, against this system that led to Napoleon's fatal invasion of that country in 1812. It was stubborn Louis Bonaparte's refusal to abide by the continental system, when he was King of Holland, that led to his dethronement by his imperial brother, who, immediately, annexed Holland to the empire. The very same cause led to the estrangement with Murat, whose wife, Caroline Bonaparte, did not scruple to intrigue with the English when she was Queen of Naples. The war between France and Portugal began on the same issue. It was England everywhere, battling for her commercial supremacy. Neither did England fight Napoleon entirely with gold. She resorted to all kinds of money, including bank tokens made out of the bronze of cannon, to pay her current expenses, just as we resorted to greenbacks during the civil war.

On several occasions, the bank of England, which is closely bound up with the government of that country, was on the verge of bankruptcy, or, at least, temporary suspension of payments. This was the case in 1797, when the government had to come to its rescue and declare its notes legal tender, not, however, convertible into coin, and this state of affairs continued down to 1821. There being no check on the issues of the bank, the notes, of course, suffered depreciation, and this was enhanced, as is always the case under such circumstances, by the hoarding of gold.

Now, without at all wishing to dispute the desirability of a sound currency, THE CITIZEN would like to ask Mr. Cockran how it came to pass, if England has been the grand repository of the world's wealth, since the days of Newton and Locke, that her national bank was on the eve of suspension in 1847, in 1857 and in 1866? In 1857, as in 1797, the government had to come directly to the aid of the bank and authorize the issue of additional notes, not represented by gold, in order to get it out of its difficulties. Thus, the undoubted credit of the government of England behind the bank of England, proved more potent on the question of solvency than the gold reserve held by the bank itself.

According to Mr. Cockran, England's great predominance as a commercial country is due to her gold standard. This can be only true in part, because she has had to fall back on notes and other bank tokens repeatedly. We assert that her prosperity is mainly due to her former economical system which, since 1846, has enabled her to make free trade effective in her case, because she is a small country having, except for her immense system of manufactures, a surplus population, which cannot be fed from her own agricultural resources, and is compelled to labor cheap, in comparison with American labor, in order to live. The Englishman, next to the American, is the human being who believes most in creature comforts. He eats more, and wastes more, than any other European. He is, as a rule, better paid than any other European, because his requirements are greater, but, when America is properly protected, the English artisan and laborer are poorly fed, poorly clad and poorly housed, when contrasted with their American brethren. England is compelled, as a matter of self-preservation, to have an extensive foreign market. America is not. Her chief market is, and always will be, at home, or at least cisatlantic—which admits of reciprocity—in character.

It strikes us as somewhat singular that Mr. Cockran, who is, admittedly, an able man, should have announced his intention of going back to Democratic-Bourbonism's tariff for revenue, etcetra, when the currency question is settled. He says he wants to fight England with her own weapons. We will, practically, free trade is one of them, and, up to date, America, every time she has tried it, has come out second best in the encounter. This may not be a very prideful admission, but it is the truth, and the dates of disaster stand out in bold relief—1785, 1816, 1824, 1857, 1893-6. We spend, year by year, nearly a billion of dollars for goods purchased abroad, two-thirds of which could be obtained at home. It is not creditable to our patriotism as a nation that we do this, but facts are stubborn things. There are commodities we must purchase abroad, because we do not produce or manufacture them here, but the things we do produce or manufacture we should patronize in preference to foreign productions or manufactures. If the only evil resulting from the free coinage of silver, were to be its non-acceptance for customs' duties the country could, perhaps, stand the infliction and profit by it. There might be less fine feathers, but there would be very much more prosperity and contentment. But the free silver idea is a financial-economic experiment, and the general public, even the American public, rarely takes kindly to experiments.

CLEVELAND AS JONATHAN WILD.

The corpulent party who holds down the presidential chair at the white house has occasionally done an act or so that went to prove he did not entirely forget he was an American. His action in sending home Sackville West for interfering in American politics was good, and his action in the Venezuelan matter, and may, some day, lead to bad results. If the accused thief had been an embezzling bank president, he might not have been yielded up so easily. Lady Martin is entirely right in her position. Messrs. Cleveland and Olney ought to be ashamed of themselves.

SCOTLAND YARD'S "DIABOLICAL PLOT."

Once again Scotland Yard seems to have distinguished itself by the discovery of a stale mare's nest. With great flourish of trumpets it is announced that one P. J. P. Tynan, sometimes called No. 1 of the Dublin Invincibles, has been arrested at Boulogne, two other Irishmen at Rotterdam and one other in Scotland. These men, according to the cable reports, were to blow up Great Britain with dynamite and assassinate Queen Victoria and the Czar of Russia! Further, we are gravely informed, that information of this "diabolical plot" has been given by a "Fenian prisoner," recently released from a British dungeon after an incarceration of fifteen years! How a man who had been cut off from all communication with his kind, except his jailers, for fifteen years could master a "diabolical plot" against Great Britain, the British Queen and the Russian Czar within a few weeks is a mystery that nobody but a Scotland Yard "detective" can satisfactorily solve. This mastery of a plot on the part of the alleged released "Fenian" seems doubly puzzling when we know, from general report, that all the men recently released are either insane or imbecile in some degree! Madmen and imbeciles are hardly the people to conduct "diabolical plots" to destroy empires at one fell swoop. Neither are they the stuff of which informers are made.

"Who is the new LeCaron?" some of the newspapers allege, is the half smothered inquiry, with a shudder, of course, of "leading Irish-Americans." Who cares who "the new LeCaron" may be? "Leading Irish-Americans" can safely say, "Let the galled jade wince our withers are unwrung." "New LeCarons" may be discovered in seasons of excitement, when it is desirable for the English government to blacken somebody, or to convict somebody, but they are hardly necessary at a season when the British government is slowly yielding to Irish demands for the release of the political prisoners. No Irishman with the slightest spark of commonsense, or human feeling, would, at this time, commit any act that would lock the doors of England's jails forever on the men who still remain in the power of the British government. Conspiracies that mean anything are not hatched in bar-rooms or propogated by persons who place themselves outside of untold cocktails or bottles of champagne. It is said that Irishmen are notoriously poor conspirators, but it is comforting to our racial vanity to know that Macaulay, in writing of the "Gunpowder" and "Rye House" plots, says the same thing about the English, and Napoleon expressed a like opinion of the French. For this see Macaulay's History of England and Lamartine's Restoration.

If, indeed, the doors of English prisons had remained obdurately closed against appeals for justice to the imprisoned, or if some of the prisoners had been done to death recently by English jailer methods, there might be some shadow of faundation for such a "plot" as the one so thundered about by the British press; but there is no visible casus belli to produce such a conspiracy. On the contrary, every interest of the still imprisoned Irishmen demands that fools and hot heads, mayhap also knaves and tricksters in British pay, shall not destroy their chances of escape by silly "demonstrations," which barely frighten England for a second and make the authors of them ridiculous or suspicious in the eyes of the jeering world. It may not be too much to claim that the overwhelming majority of the Irish race are not, at least, political idiots, although, from the avidity with which reports to our discredit are received and swallowed, that would appear to be the average Anglo-American and English opinion of us. One thing is certain, fools can never free any country, no matter what opportunities may arise for the accomplishment of that object. Brave and true men often suffer for the acts of fools, and, unfortunately, idiots often have the cunning to make themselves more prominent in the public eye than men of dignity and commonsense.

It is hardly necessary to "defend" the Irish race against this latest British charge of national paresis. Irishmen of all shades of opinion, "extreme" or milk and water Whig, would denounce any attempt on the life of the aged woman who is called Queen of England, as monstrously un-Irish, cowardly and brutal. True, she represents the galling rule of England in Ireland, but Irishmen don't war on old women, or on women, whether young or old. They would be greatly pleased, as a majority, to dethrone Victoria, so far as Ireland is concerned—but to attempt her life! What do the English take us for? Do they think we are as bad as themselves? We believe some half-dozen Englishmen have shot at Victoria, with intent to kill, since she came to the throne. One Irishman, we think, leveled a pistol at her, but he was found to be a raving lunatic and was sent to an asylum. Victoria might go without a guard throughout all Ireland tomorrow and be as safe as in Windsor Castle or at Balmoral. She would not be honored, because she deserves no honor from the Irish nation, but she would be unharmed. The nature of the Irish people has not changed since the beautiful princess, thousands of years ago, went safely all through the island without an escort, laden with gems and carrying a gold ring on her "snow-white wand." Victoria is neither young nor beautiful, she never was the latter, but she would be perfectly secure in any event. As for any attempt on the Czar of Russia, the Irish people generally regard that sovereign as a traditional enemy of England, their enemy, and have no possible motive for desiring the "removal" of the autocrat. In fact Nicholas has so many subjects of his own willing and eager to take a crack at him, that Irishmen, if any could be found mad enough to attempt such a deed, could never hope to take a pot-shot at his imperial majesty's manly bosom.

Viewing all these circumstances at a glance, we incline to the belief that Scotland Yard has manufactured the current "diabolical plot" for the purpose of giving the Tory government a chance to keep the remaining Irish political prisoners in jail. We observe, by the way, that John Daly, in speeches recently delivered in Ireland while responding to the welcome of delegations, has distinctly declared that he never was a dynamitard and does not believe in that policy. Thus, it would appear, England has kept a man entirely innocent in prison for thirteen years, on evidence trumped up by the same class of detectives, trained in the same shop, that has "unearthed" the reigning "diabolical plot."

MODERN PHARISEES, "OH, YE HYPOCRITES!"

THE CITIZEN never has objected to a clergyman, of any religion whatever, exercising his privileges as an American citizen in the matter of the ballot. Neither has it objected to public or private political suasion by a clergyman, so long as it is not from the pulpit. When a clergyman appears on any platform to advocate the cause of a party or candidate, he is clearly within the boundaries of his right, although how far his interference in such matters may be edifying is a question of taste. When, however, a clergyman preaches politics from the pulpit, he abuses a sacred function, and fouls his sacred robes with the basest slime of secularism. It may be truly said of the prelates and priests of the Catholic Church in America that they have rarely, if ever, used their pulpits for political rostrums, although they have been accused most bitterly of using "undue influence" by their Protestant ministerial critics. Now, however, we have one of the latter, the Rev. Dixon, of New York, raising a row in his church twice every Sunday, because he insists on preaching politics to his congregation. Insults and interruptions do not check his course. On the contrary, he tells his audience to "get out" if they don't like his sentiments. We understand that, in Chicago, Protestant ministers of divers sects are about to make stump speeches from their pulpits in behalf of a particular candidate. Among those prominently mentioned in this connection are the Revs. A. C. Hirst, J. Q. A. Heary, P. S. Henson and Frank Gunsaulus. All are able speakers, no doubt, and well worth listening to, if they did not, by mixing politics with religion, give grave scandal. Suppose that the Roman Catholic clergy of Chicago were to come out in their pulpits—they have as much right to do it as the Protestants—for a particular candidate, not, perhaps, the Protestant ministers' candidate, what a holy howl would be raised against the interference of "Rome" in American secular affairs! How the poor "priest-ridden" Catholics would be scored from the pulpits by these self-righteous gentlemen! We can only say in the words of Christ, when he rebuked the Pharisees who accused the Baptist, "Oh, ye hypocrites."

ILLNESS OF MRS. ALEXANDER SULLIVAN.

The readers of THE CITIZEN, in common with the community at large, will be grieved to learn of the serious illness of Mrs. Margaret F. Sullivan, the gifted wife of Mr. Alexander Sullivan, and one of the ablest of living journalists. She was stricken down on Saturday afternoon, and, for a time, her life was despaired of, but she rallied from the attack and, at the hour of going to press, her physicians entertained hopes of her complete recovery within a short time. Mrs. Sullivan, as Miss Buchanan, was distinguished as an educator before she became famous as a writer, and she is a woman of the most wondrous intellectual capacity. Her writings have a thoroughness and vigor that distinguish them, even when impersonal, among the writings of thousands. Her pen has added brilliancy to the editorial columns of almost every leading Chicago newspaper, and she has been a welcome contributor to the magazines and other literary periodicals of the continent. She has also written books on various subjects, including history and travel. Her illness, should it be of long duration, would deprive the literature of America of one of its brightest apostles. Unfortunately, Mr. Sullivan is still absent on his vacation trip to Europe, but is expected home today. His absence has been taken advantage of by malignant idiots and unscrupulous journals, for sensational purposes, in connection with the most recent dynamite canard. It is almost unnecessary to say that Mr. Sullivan is too wise and able a man to need defense against an accusation so idle and absurd. This latest attempt of his enemies to malign him, will only serve to defeat their malice, and raise him even higher in public esteem than he has stood hitherto.

ROSWELL MILLER'S STERLING AMERICANISM.

President Roswell Miller, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, has set the example of true American manhood and liberality, by coming out plainly with a declaration that every man in the employ of that road is at liberty to vote according to the dictates of his conscience, and that his position on the road will not be imperilled by his political affiliations. This is as it should be, and reflects honor on President Miller, both as a high railroad official and a loyal American citizen. Other large employers have since followed Mr. Miller's liberal example, and the movement promises to become general. This was a much needed reform, and is received with favor by all who depend on railroad employment for their daily bread. In the excitement of a political contest many employers, otherwise upright and generous, forget what is due to the manhood of those they employ. We have heard of some who compel their employes to wear a certain badge while, at heart, they are for some other candidate. This induces hypocrisy, and we are, of course, certain that neither William McKinley, nor William J. Bryan, nor John M. Palmer would approve of such a policy. As Mr. Bryan truly said when speaking at Sharpshooters' Grove, the law of the land gave the American citizen the ballot, to do with it as he thought best, and no power on earth, outside of his free will, can compel him to do otherwise. We are certain from what we know of Maj. McKinley, with whom we sat in Congress, that he will say "amen" to the foregoing, and so also will Gen. Palmer, although, in his case, it will make scant difference so far as the result is concerned. President Roswell Miller deserves the thanks of his countrymen, of all political parties, for having, by his manly and liberal action, performed a great public service.

DEATH OF ELIAS SHIPMAN.

Mr. Elias Shipman, one of Chicago's oldest and most highly esteemed citizens, long connected with the special assessment office at the city hall, died suddenly, while on a hunting expedition in Wisconsin, last week. He was in his 67th year, but appeared much younger, as he was a man of fine physique and alway enjoyed excellent health up to the date of his fatal illness. The disease of which he died was acute pneumonia, contracted while exposed to a rain storm. His son, Elias Shipman, Jr., was with him, in company with several friends, when he died. Mr. Shipman was a pleasant, warm-hearted gentleman, and his death is sincerely lamented by all his fellow-citizens.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who have received bills during the last few weeks, especially those in arrears, would confer a favor on this office by remitting without delay. Promptness in this matter will save us trouble and expense, and our friends the annoyance of frequent billing.

IRELAND'S WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

An Appeal From the Irish National Alliance.

HEADQUARTERS IRISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE, NEW YORK, Aug. 25, 1896.—TO THE IRISH PEOPLE IN AMERICA—*Friends:* The men who, for thirteen years have suffered untold tortures for the crime of loving Ireland, have been thrown upon the world by the British government now, when they are utterly broken in health and at the point of death.

In a few days they will be with us in this land of liberty.

These men are the wounded soldiers of Ireland and it is the duty of the Irish race to come to their rescue.

They must have rest and be carefully tended if they are ever to resume their places in this world.

To secure this needed rest and care, a large sum of money will be an absolute necessity.

For this reason we appeal to you for the sake of common humanity and the love you bear the patriots, who went into the fight for our motherland.

There is no one so poor as not to be able to aid in this noble work.

Contributions should be sent without delay to Hon. P. V. Fitzpatrick, Treasurer Irish National Alliance, No. 154 Twenty-second street, Chicago, Ill., who will forward the amount received to Mr. P. J. Cody, Treasurer of the New York Amnesty committee, Independence Hall, Twenty-seventh street and Third avenue, New York.

Acknowledgment of all contributions will be made in the Irish Republic, THE CITIZEN and the daily papers.

WILLIAM LYMAN,
President, I. N. A., New York.
O'NEILL RYAN,
Vice-President, St. Louis, Mo.
C. O'C. MCLOUGHLIN,
Secretary, New York.
P. V. FITZPATRICK,
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MICHAEL MANGAN, J. M. KENNEDY,
Fon du Lac, Wis. Anaconda, Mont.
THOMAS H. GREEVY, Altoona, Pa.
Executive Committee.

IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

Oh, my love is with the land
So fair and bright and grand
Where the people are so kindly and so true;
Where hand and hearts are warm
And the speech is soft and sweet as summer dew;
Where 'tis "deelish" and "mayour neen," and "sashore;"
And the hearty "bannacht lath"
Prays a blessing on your path,
And they wish you luck and happiness go-leor.

There is pity for the poor,
There is helping ever near
For the "cincurred," the cripple and the blind;
There are cheering words and free
For the white-haired vashbee,
And the poor old "widdy" long since left behind;
For 'tis "Mornin', Maurya Fay,
And 'tis well you look today;
You'll be stallin' on a sweetheart soon again;"
And 'tis, "Phaudrig Dall, avick,
Sure you hardly need the stick.
Wid the knowledge and the light that's in your brain."

Then around the fire at night,
What a scene of pure delight,
With the seanachees, the colleens, and the boys,
As they tell old Ireland's wrongs,
And they sing Young Ireland's songs
And are thrilled by Erin's sorrows and her joys.
And 'tis, "God reward old Dan,
Aye, and every other man
Who strove to make dear Granie free and great!"
And 'tis, "Oh, boys, for a chance
From America or France,
Such as came and passed away in Ninety-eight!"

Then the fiddler tunes his strings,
And they move away the things,
And they wait that space they can upon the floor;
And at it, heel and toe,
The merry dancers go,
And the sound is heard far out beyond the door;
And 'tis, "Bravo, purty Kate!
Faith your steps are light and nate;"
And 'tis, "Well done, Paddy! you're your father's son!"
But boys—alas for me.
'Tis among you I would be,
But my singing and my dancing days are done.
T. D. S.

BRITISH STATESMEN AND IRELAND.

(Dublin Nation. Sept. 15.)

The letter which we publish in another portion of our present issue from the pen of the Rev. H. M. Kennedy, Vicar of Plumpton, endorses and supports the views to which we gave expression last week relative to the necessity which exists—merely through regard for British interests—for conservative statesmen applying their minds to the ascertaining of a satisfactory solution of the Irish question. The Irish Times, not unnaturally, resents our having pointed to the fact that the measure of the impotence and powerlessness of what is called the Unionist party in this country was attested in the failure of their efforts to prevent the passage of the Land Act. We are glad to know, however, that the English press, both Liberal and Conservative, has taken a more statesmanlike view of the facts on which we based and has at least recognized the wisdom of giving fair consideration to our proposition. Heretofore a small but pertinacious faction in our midst, represented in the press by journals of the type of the Daily Express and Irish Times, has practised profitable deceit on England by representing themselves as the only possible friends and allies of that country on this side of the St. George's Channel. There is no gainsaying the fact that it was largely through the mendacious assertions of the orators, scribes and agents of the section to which we refer, that the electors of Great Britain were induced on the last general election to override the declared will of the overwhelming majority of our people, and to postpone approval of the social policy on which Mr. Gladstone's projected legislation was based. Intoxicated by a success for which they scarcely dared to hope, they dreamt that henceforward we wills and their behests should govern Ireland.

Wild as the idea may seem to some, the conceit was not without a basis of precedent. Over and over again in the history of this country, similar audaciousness has been crowned with success. Through centuries English statesmen and politicians have been duped into seeking to govern Ireland through and for the profit of a small minority of her inhabitants. Probably the first serious effort made at the reversal of a policy contrary to all the dictates of human wisdom and common sense, was that which found expression in the programme of reforms adopted by Mr. Gladstone in 1868. In that year came the first break in a system of government which had been practically continuous since the days of James II. The attempts which have since been made by Mr. Gladstone to carry out the policy entered upon nearly thirty years ago to its logical conclusion have been fiercely resented and denounced by those who trembled lest their own monopoly of power should be curtailed or endangered. The paltry opposition to the Home Rule bills of the wise old English statesman, which was raised in Ireland, was inspired by no true loyalty to Great Britain, or by any real desire to protect her interests, but solely by anxiety lest anything might impair the position of supremacy occupied by those who started it. Only now, however, have English statesmen of the conservative school been enabled to judge for themselves as to the true character of the faction whose ouiteries they had long applauded, and of whose demands they made themselves the slaves. In the action taken towards the last session of the Conservative ministry, England has witnessed an example of a condition of things against which the majority of our people have long protested. A measure, the passage of which into law, was clearly essential to the welfare and peace of the country, as a whole, was opposed, denounced, mutilated and well-nigh wrecked because it seemed to even slightly impair the power of a minority, who apparently fancy that Ireland was created for the r benefit.

It is to be hoped that the lesson to be drawn from the facts to which we refer will be appreciated by and will sink into English minds. It is outside the nature of things to expect that Irishmen will ever allow their loyalty to the Crown or their devotion to a system which prevails nowhere else on the face of the globe. We hear, of course, of the sufficacy of foreign monarchs, but we know perfectly well that if the most powerful of these were to attempted to govern by methods and in a manner resented by the overwhelming majority of their peoples, their power would soon be at an end. Within the dominions of Great Britain it is left to the Irish that any such insane policy is sought to be put in force, and this in obedience to the demands of those who have shown their utter recklessness and indifference to everything save the accomplishment of their selfish and personal ends. That this state of affairs is one which can possibly be maintained in any period of stress or peril for England no practical politician will be rash enough to aver. The present is a period of international tranquility, but Ireland is unarmed and without allies—is garrisoned or watched by a force of full 40,000 men, consisting soldiers, constabulary, sailors and marines. In any serious conflict with a European power this force should be enormously increased, while a very large section of the English fleet would necessarily be employed in patrolling our coasts. How little likely it would be to accomplish this effectively, the results of the recent manœuvres showed very conclusively. It has been demonstrated in the most conclusive way that the landing of a foreign army in Ireland would be feasible as it was a hundred years ago. Does anyone believe that if the gilet of the French steel shone on the hills of Antrim or of Clare or lit the dark glens of Donegal tomorrow, that a single man in the south of Ireland would not throw with welcome for the invaders? Those who think otherwise know not Ireland, and fail to appreciate the intensity of the sense of injustice which rankles in the mind of her people.

Confronted by circumstances such as these, the Irish Unionist party—composed of all shades of politics will do well to weigh the considerations put forward by the Vicar of Plumpton and those which we ourselves have raised. The present system of government in this country cannot last. It is an unnatural system—one as opposed to justice as it is to commonsense, and tainted with every rottenness which could affect a system of administration. Its continuation, then, which naturally demands consideration is to be born in mind by all peril and uncertainty can most quickly be brought to an end. Whether English statesmen will be or will seem to recognize this fact or not we are unable to say, but no one who studies the signs of the times can doubt that if they fail to do so they may yet witness the destruction of British rule in Ireland in some great cataclysm which will cost both nations dearly. If the statesmen to whom should weigh with England our people would rejoice most of all. Despite all we have endured at her hands no feeling of bitterness exists which the acts and words of justice could not assuage and dispel. Still less do our people cherish any lasting ill-will towards those who have been the instruments of power in their midst and who are maintaining against us for the existence of the hateful and pernicious system of government with which the name of England has so long been identified. But the establishment of equality would come from no cession of oldest rights. To us it seems that to the achievement of so nobler work than that thus sketched would the hand of Lord Salisbury—whether Liberal or Conservative—be put, while we also feel that, if their eyes so inclined, the present ministry possess the power to end the long strife between England and this country. If anything could inspire them to the making of such effort the recent performances of the faction whose arrogation of power the Irish Times upholds should be sufficient.

The September Century.

The September Century abounds in articles of timely interest, and in an unusual variety of fiction. No serial story of the present time is attracting so much attention as Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Sir George Tressady." Mr. Howell's lively story of Saratoga, "An Open-Eyed Conspiracy," is continued; and Mrs. Annie H. Ker contributes the first part of a novelette, "Prisoners of Conscience," which deals with life in the Shetland Islands, and is strikingly characteristic of Louis Stevenson. The short stories of the number are "Sonny's Diplomacy," by Mrs. Burton Harrison; "Mrs. Skinner," by Lynn Roby Meekins, and "The Healing of Mercury," by Frank R. Stockton. Richard Burton gives an account of the life of Mrs. Stowe, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which is illustrated by several portraits, including the frontispiece, from a daguerreotype taken in 1850, and a facsimile of the original MS. of the story. Other illustrated papers are Mr. Stockton's account of a "Midsummer in Southern Spain," picturesquely illustrated by Pennell; a full description of the "Prehistoric Quadrupeds of the Rockies," by Prof. Henry F. Osborn, with curious pictures of the extinct beasts; the second paper on the late J. Alden Loring's work, the "Journey to the Livingstone Tree," and Prof. Sloane's chapters in the "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," describing the emperor's desperate efforts to maintain himself in 1814 against the allies, his exile to Elba, and his return. A paper of timely interest is an Arizona miner's account of his hard experiences in "The Gold Fields of Gohsna," illustrated by photographs, some of which show the manner of carrying on placer diggings both in the Harqua river region, of the disputed territory, and in the Totaro river district to the south. "The Bicycle Outlook" is discussed by Isaac B. Potter, Chief Consul of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen, and in the editorial departments attention is given to several leading public questions.

SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

GENERAL ORDER.

Commencing Monday, the 21st inst. a school for officers will be held at the armory, and every Monday thereafter at 8 p. m., until further orders, under the direction of the commanding officer. The school for non-commissioned officers will be held at the same time and place under the direction of Sergt.-Maj. Kelly. All officers and non-commissioned officers should endeavor to be present at these schools in order that a high standard of efficiency be reached and maintained in the regiment.

The following appointments of non-commissioned officers are hereby made in the regiment: Private William H. Hoover, Co. I, to be Quartermaster Sergeant: Private Thomas J. Maguire, Co. A, to be Ordnance Sergeant; Private Jas. J. Crane, Co. A, to be Commissary Sergeant; Private Joseph H. Ginty, Co. A, to be Hospital Steward; Private Daniel J. Fay, Co. K, to be Color Sergeant. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 31.

Upon the recommendation of the company commanders the following reductions, promotions and appointments are made in Companies G and H: Co. G—Sergt. Michael F. Killen reduced to the ranks; Private Dennis J. Fitzpatrick to be Sergeant, vice Carey discharged; and Private Cornelius J. Faulkner to be Corporal, vice Long discharged. Co. M—Corp. John Barry reduced to the ranks at his own request; Private Thomas Keenan to be Corporal, vice Barry reduced. By order of

COL. KAVANAUGH.
MICHAEL E. CASSIDY, Adjutant.

The annual competition for distinguished marksmanship and places on the State rifle team of 1896 will take place at Long Range, Sept. 21 to 26 inclusive. Four gold and six silver medals will be given to the ten competitors having the highest totals. Understand quite a number of our boys are going to enter the competition.

Since drill commenced, Sept. 1, the boys are very negligent about their drill and appear to have sufficient pride in the regiment to put in an appearance one night a week. This is not; it is only carelessness and not a lack of interest on their part. Come boys, let us have a full company for only through frequent drill can you obtain that proficiency which I know you desire to attain.

Cleanliness is next to godliness, so believes our young adjutant, in the pursuit of which I have noticed him making frequent visits to Windsor Park, but as the water is now too cold to permit bathing he is without an excuse for visiting the "Beach." I hear Little Willie is to be best man. Congratulations.

Capt. Ryan has spolled his good looks by shaving off his mustache, but I guess it is passing again.

The boys who tried to make a name record waiting in Camp Cassidy on Friday, say that riding in a box-car beats walking all hollow. MAC

A TERRIBLE RE-ORD.

Bigotry's Champions Scored by Editor Dunn—Passing Away of the A. P. A.

A few weeks ago the A. P. A. had the world by the tail, and a down-hill pull—was going to dictate who shall be president. If the old parties refused to incorporate Know-nothing planks in their platforms and desecrate the grave of every "papist" who signed the Declaration of American Independence, it would put a ticket of its own in the field and sweep the country like a prairie fire. It represented 'steen million voters, and when it said to a candidate "come," he had but to say "boo" to a goose; when it to him "go," he went over the garden wall. It decided the fate of political gladiators by turning its thumbs up or turning them down. The A. P. A. was cock of the walk and of the woods. It was awful as a season of destruction; terrible as an army with banners. Its commencement was as the sands of time for number—more frequent than eunuchs in Kansas, or fleas on a brindle fice. It came down on obstreperous parties like a wolf on the fold or a hungry coyote on a yaller hen. It was going to rally round the little red schoolhouse and protect it from such "Romish myrmidons" as Rosecrans, such "Irish hirelings" as Sherman and Sheridan. Candidates trembled before its frown and hunted up their Protestant pedigrees. No man should be president who declined to mix religion with politics. Catholics should be rigidly excluded from office lest they turn the national capital into a nunnery. Protestants were to be made lounging places for curious Turks and meddlesome fanatics. Even Mary-ette's statue should be dragged with a halter around its neck from the gallery of our civic gods. The various conventions met and the tale of the A. P. A. was told by Frank Bellew, that this modern Cæsar was "rich in some dozen paltry villages, strong in the good opinion of some," that it had been binding the bank with a wad of brown paper rolled up in one-dollar bills.

The A. P. A. was a Jonah's gourd that came up in a night; but its root was wormy, and the sun of truth shone upon and withered it. It was a long-eared but unconscious ass in the skin of a lion. Its name is Ichabod—alias Mud. Politicians who rely on bad taste, this fetich-religio-prescriptive society are now driving their hoofs so far under their coat-tails that it will soon be all the rest of its life. The Protestant Episcopalians have affiliated with it during their noises and using disinfectants. Its wind-blown organs are "busted." Its like painted bladders, or Chinese stinkpots. The last of its dailies has turned its little pink toes to the daisies. The editor of its leading magazine is in the penitentiary for a crime beside which murder were honorable and rape respectable. Occasionally a little "Ape" sheet crawls out of its hole like a murderbund rattlesnake taking the sun or a sick prairie dog driven to the surface to die. In a few months the erstwhile flamiorant "Ape" will have passed into the Stygian shades. Uncle Sam left to "rassle" as best he may with Rome. We should stuff its mangy hide and place it on a pedestal of stinkweed in the Valley of Hinnom, as a companion piece to the old Know-nothing party. And grouped about them in this gallery of the bogus gods, this pantheon of putridity should be guano busts of all its high priests and apostles, each with appropriate epitaphs. Under Lucifer would read as follows: Rev. Benjamin Huddleston Meacham, arrested for prostitution, and now a professional boodler. Editor Prue, of the leading A. P. A. organ: In the penitentiary for selling obscene pictures to school children. Rev. Koehler: In penitentiary for stealing and selling a workingman's clothes and getting drunk on the money. Rev. Mayo: Rev. Dieudonné by her Protestant sister as an incorrigible liar. Rev. Gr. M. Sharp: In a Wyoming prison for lying. Rev. Ex-Priest Chiniquy: Unfrocked for immorality. Rev. Spaulding: Unfrocked Presbyterian Synod of Chicago "for fraud and gross swindling." But I have not space to finish the list of A. P. A. celebrities, the protectors of the morals and intellectual and social plants of the liberties of Uncle Sam. No wonder the "Ape" is passing; it should have been suppressed by the sanitary inspector before the advent of warm weather.—Braun's Iconoclast.

GAELIC DEPARTMENT.

BEAGHAN O'TAMA CUT 1730.

The following belongs to a class of compositions which was very popular among the bards of the last and the early part of the present century. Each quatrain is made the subject of a poem in which the fancy humor and wit of the poet was allowed full play. This is the only one we have seen. Mrs. Secretore referred to in this column:

Condas Lochlann mar aon le mor-chaord Eireann go h-uile.

Ag seo gearán geur-bhuiseach an Athar Seaghan ó Tama, Sagart Paróiste Chill Aodha, a tharraing sé suas i gcoinne Lochlann, agus a dhearbhaigh sé gur chuir sé an ghrian, seo de phíosta bhreathnaíodh fior-dhighneasta air cuid mhaith d'aon chuairteoir a thagann an treas lá de'n mios Abrachan san m-bliadhain d'aois an Tighearna 1730.

Curtheadh an saint reamhdeilbhe an portais diadha go dtéidimh thoinn mailtechaich i ndubhthorchach an Soluis; Soldier Ann-ish-ment, Sagart Paróiste, an rón nár sáin cearbhanach cnámhara cuireadh cromcheannach cloichmhaoilte ar Athair Seaghan ó Tama, Sagart breacshiollach puisach plosach poilgbhuidseach agus a sg iomlat an cronagan cruim cammagan cam-chosach cam-shuileach cam-shrónach cam-aghaidheach cam-chluasach cam-chinneadh cam-chasach agus an stiúnic seolchasach spairtalathbhlach dhroch-chaoi agus cam-shaothrach dreach-bhaitchasach gur gnóid an conaidheach claimhchiabhtheasrach sin d'a sagart reamhdeilbhe aon cuilinne amháin d'aoibhneas amhlaidh. Seamhdil faodha fir-mhita meidhreach meisemhuil meirdhlach meanmnach mear-chaointeach mear-chasach aibhtheasrach fholun caladhanda, dob' fhearr mhian méid agus maise cruith creath agus cruinneas saidhbhreas saluch agus sonas d'aon chasmas agus foirchonn agus treibhe trithighcaibh agus saitheamhlaidh d'anaithe na cruinne go cuidhtin.

Dá'n bhrigh gur dheasbhuilh saol de shagart de na cuireadh cam-shuileach cam-shrónach. Gur shin leis alome do'n bhuidhion sin deasgair O dhiochar danar do dhroim beloha:

Laghaidheach cam-shrónach do rinne a chreachadh, San oldhche gan fhios d'a phiuonh chomhlanlach.

[LEANTAR DE SEO.]

The Gaelic Class.

Last Sunday, Mr. Stephen O'Brien, who had been on a visit to Ireland lately, brought back with him a copy of O'Reilly's Dictionary, with a supplement by the late John O'Donovan, which he presented to the Gaelic class, for reference. Mr. Dillon, in a feeling address, thanked Mr. O'Brien on behalf of the class for his thoughtfulness.

The Gaelic class of last September states that Part III of Father O'Growney's simple lessons is now ready. This has been much sought for by Gaelic students, which was delayed on account of Father O'Growney's sickness. Now that I am happy to announce to his many friends, that his recovery is fair, going in health steadily but slowly.

MOLADH LE DIA.

The Chicago Gaelic class meets every Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the offices of the City Clerk, first floor of City Hall Building entrance through Court House, Hill, opposite stairway. This society is organized solely for the purpose of keeping alive the language in the fluent tongue of their ancestors, and presents an opportunity of which all Irishmen should avail themselves without delay. The Gaelic League has no religious or political bias, and its attraction by competent teachers should absolutely free to all. For information in regard to this branches, or studying Gaelic individually, for books, etc., write to Miss Nora Fallon, 1,000 La Salle Canal street, who is the only person in Chicago who receives books direct from the publishers in Dublin.

You Can't Buy Happiness, but if you are suffering from dyspepsia, scrofula, salt rheum, impure blood, you may be cured and made happy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Harvest Excursions

In order to give everyone an opportunity to see the grand crops in the Western States and results of the Homeseeking excursions to South and North Dakota, and to other States in the West, Northwest and Southwest on the following dates: September 29 and October 13 and 20, at the low rate of $20 for the round trip. Tickets will be good for return on any regular day for sixty days from date of sale. For rates, time of trains and further details apply to any coupon ticket agent in the East or South, or address F. A. Miller, Assistant General Passenger agent, Chicago, Ill.

IRISH-AMERICAN LYCEUM.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lyceum will be held in Oxford hall formerly Unity hall, 77 Thirty-first steet, near Cottage Grove avenue, on next Thursday evening, 24th inst. The subject for debate will be that the following plank in the Republican platform is deserving of our hearty support: "We fav or restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine, and the protection of our shipping in the foreign-carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce." Many prominent speakers have promised to attend, and a very interesting discussion is anticipated. The usual literary and musical programme will be given. At the wish of a majority of the members, the meeting will be called to order promptly at 8:15 o'clock, so that all members and their friends are requested to be present in the hall in good time. For further particulars, also free tickets of admission, apply to the secretary, Thos. J. Sheridan, 244 Dearborn avenue.

IRISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Monroe Council.

A meeting of Monroe Council, I. N. A., was held on Friday, Sept. 11, at Cox's hall, Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue, President J. A. Flanagan in the chair. There was a large attendance of members present, and several were initiated. A code of by-laws for the guidance of the council was adopted. The first reunion, under the auspices of the above council, will be held at 8 p. m. on the second Friday in October at the hall, Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue, at which members of sister councils and other Irish societies are respectfully invited. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. After some remarks from the president, the good of the order and matters of business pertaining to the council, songs from Messrs. Mitchell, Minehan, Mc-Ginty, Holmes and others, the meeting adjourned.

How to Form Councils.

First list a meeting be held of those desirous of affiliating with the Irish National Alliance. If not already an organized body, let them proceed to organize. Fifteen names is the least any name may be desired, and elect a President, Treasurer and Secretary. The initiation fee of $1.00 per member must be paid in advance, and 50 cents per head at the end of each three months there-after. Of the moneys so received half rest on the council shall be sent to the head of the balance 25 per cent shall be retained by the Council and 75 per cent shall be paid over to the Council Treasurer, P. V. Fitzpatrick, No. 154 Twenty-second street, Chicago, Illinois.

Applications for charters, accompanied for a charter should be made to the National Secretary, C. O'Conor Mc-Loughlin, No. 41 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, New York, who, on information that the Treasurer has received the required remittance, will forward the charter in due course. The name and full address of the President of Council at least should be forwarded to the National Secretary. Constitutions are now ready for distribution.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

White Star Line.

The Majestic arrived at New York, Sept. 16, at 5 a. m.

The Teutonic arrived at Queenstown, Sept. 16, at 2 a. m.

Information Wanted.

Eliza Bluett, of 185 N. Ashland avenue, Chicago, desires some information about her brother Michael, Thomas Bluett, who left Rock Hill parish, county Limerick, Ireland, thirty-two years and went direct to Australia. She also wants the address of her cousin, Patrick Bluett, who is now living in Los Angeles and Australian papers please copy.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

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Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SUITE 618, 619 & 620 REAPER BLOCK,
N. E. Cor. Washington & Clark Sts.
TELEPHONE MAIN 4224. CHICAGO.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—ss. In the Probate Court of Cook County, in the matter of the estate of Bridget Condon, deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Bridget Condon, deceased, were issued to the undersigned on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1896, by the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois. Patrick Condon, Thomas Condon and John Condon. Patrick Condon, Thomas Condon and John Condon. Dated this 7th day of September, A. D. 1896. All persons having claims against said deceased are notified to present the same to the undersigned for allowance within six months from the date hereof, or the same will be forever barred. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent. Patrick Condon, Thomas Condon, John Condon, Administrators. P. H. Hassard, Attorney.

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Telephone Main 860.

C. L. MAHONY. JOS. M'CALLUM. P. B. FLANAGAN.

MAHONY, M'CALLUM & FLANAGAN,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

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JAMES MAHER,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

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